The National Tribune.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE BOLLAR PER YEAR. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Foreign postage, \$1.00 in addition to so

Canada postage, 50c in addition to sub scription price.

ADVERTISING RATES-FLAT. 80c per agate line for display. 20c per agate line for Classified Columns

50c per count line for reading notices. Advertising can be canceled at any time Twe days before date of issue. No discounts for time or space.

Columns 21/4 inches wide; 211/4 faches long; seven columns to the page. Sample copies mailed on request

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Offi

JOHN McELROY, Editor.

Office: 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 15, 1988. NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription Patrick Henry, nlways state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another pes office give former address as well. When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

The tabs which they are keeping on made by a shovel in the 70-ton class was made in August by shovel No. 102, record previously made by a shovel of that class was No. 115, which took out 42.261 vards in 26 days.

called to the alleged order by the Govinquiry. The Governor replied that he fully: had issued no such order, and that the report arose from the Inspector at his last visit having condemned the way the uniforms had been injured in making places for the buttons.

any fair treatment at the hands of Mr. practice to be followed in the adjudica-Bryan and those behind him is evi-denced by the attitude of John H. Atwood, of Leavenworth, Kan., member structions of Toke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, dated May 27, 1893, reof the National Democratic Committee for that State. He has come out strong. ly for the disfranchisement of the neby for the disfranchisement of the ne- taken up for re-examination; Order No. gros in Kansas, and laments loudly the 226, dated June 7, 1893, and signed by evil effects upon the State of allowing them to vote. He says that they are tions of May 27, 1393, and Order No. "a social and political menace." The 295, dated June 26, 1895, signed by 295, dated June 26, 1895, signed by mixed schools are productive of a host of troubles which have made Kansas shing the Board of Revision created under Order No. 226, the purpose for which said Board was organized having mixed schools are productive of a host cian and of the mixed school." There are 1,700,900 people in Kansas, of whom

diers' Home, and the Grand Army of dropped from the rolls, and 23,703 solthe Republic takes much credit to it- of a pension under said act had their self for the effective work it has done pensions reduced.

Some the veterans | While the number of pensioners | that has every comfort they can expect. The Department of Wisconsin, during the first year of the revision the G. A. R., thinks that the State Home records are partly incomplete, and it leads all others in the perfection of its is believed that a statement that 10,000 eppointments. The buildings, the accommodations, the sleeping quarters would be well within the actual figures. and the food are good enough for any man, no matter how luxuriously raised, number of invalid pensioners under the They are better than in many first- act of June 27, 1899, who were dropped class hotels. The Woman's Relief Corps than by death and failure to claim) has been a great factor in bringing the during the fiscal years ended June 30, Home to this state of perfection, and the following comrades are mentioned as entitled to a special credit: Capt J. H. Marston, Col. J. H. Woodnorth, Col. 1896.... B. F. Bryant, the late A. O. Wright, the 1897..... Iate A. J Smith, George L. Thomas, the Very respectfully, late Maj. W. R. Roberts, C. H. Henry, J. P. Rundle and David J. James.

Germany is a country where the people. In this country the Governcreased the travel, particularly the

and a population of 2,700,000. The read as follows: people are Slavs, very ignorant and In regard to fixing rates of pensions unbackward, and the Government, like that of Russia-"a despotism tempered by assassination." The King and Queen June 27, 1890, showing a mental or physical disability or disabilities of a were brutally fourdered five years ago. were brutally fourdered five years ago. permanent character not the result of Servia claims to be the oldest of the their own vicious habits, and which in-Slavic States, and aspires to annex the capacitate others around her, and be the leader.

She declared war last week, called out her reserves, and started to set Europe or above \$6 and less than \$12, shall be on fire, when she was brought to a sud-den halt by the discovery that she had ing a pensionable disability which, if not ammunition enough on hand to fight a skirmish. She has to buy all her above \$12 per month shall be rated at able that Congress had to act by makwar-like supplies in Germany, and get \$12 per month them by the railroad thru Switzerland and Austria. Both those countries had

A VOTE FOR WM. H. TAFT

Is:

A vote for the best man and candidate;

A vote for all the policies and principles which have made this country great;

A vete for all that President Roosevelt has stood for;

An expression of gratitude for all that Congress, President Roosevelt and Commissioner Warner have given the veterans and their

A vote of thanks for the McCumber and Widows' Pension Bills; An approval of President Roosevelt's vigorous and practical

An expression of desire that the country may be kept unchecked and unswerved on its present steady course of splendid development:

A vote of confidence in the men who have so wisely and skilfully raised the country from the Slough of Despond of 1892-96, and inaugurated the wonderful prosperity we have enjoyed since.

No reflecting man can see this vote in any other light.

THE LAMP OF EXPERIENCE.

"I have but one lamp by which my eet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judg-ing of the future but by the past."—

We cannot too strongly commend this of the Republic to the veterans of all wars at this present inneture.

They can only read the future by

structive at this time, when they are the dirt flying on the Isthmus are very being importuned to vote for Mr. Bryan interesting. The highest record yet and install not only him in power, but the same controlling elements which which excavated 43,694 cubic yards of came into office with Mr. Cleveland. rock, and 1.820 cubic yards of earth, a The direful consequences to all veter total of 45,514 cubic yards. The best ans, their widows and orphans of the success of the elements which made Mr. Cleveland President are still sorrowfully fresh in the minds of the comrades and those who are connected with them. The President's attention having been The records of the Pension Bureau are mournfully elequent on this subject ernor of the Pacific Home against vet- The following is an official letter from erans wearing their G. A. R. badges, the Commissioner of Pensions, introcaused the Secretary of War to make ducing the subject concisely and force-

Department of the Interior.

Bureau of Pensions, Washington, Oct. 8, 1908 Editor National Tribune: In compli-ance with your personal request of this date, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of an order, No. 164, issued by Green B. Raum, Commissioner of voking Order No. 164, and directing that claims which were allowed under the practice outlined in said order be William Lochren, Commissioner, carry-ing into effect the Secretary's instruc-

been accomplished. The records of the Bureau show that then Secretary, Hoke Smith, of May 27, and directing the Commissioner 1893, 8,723 soldiers and sallors who were drawing pension under the providiers and sailors who were in receipt

dropped from the rolls is stated as 8,723, it is proper to advise you that

be interesting to note 1893, to June 30, 1898, inclusive: 1893.....

1894.....

V. Warner, Commissioner. In more detail the history is as fol-

President Benjamin Harrison, of rev-Government taxes really count, and ered memory, had been a magnificent every pfennig has its weight upon the soldier, was in thore accord with his comrades and had declared that it was ment taxes are unfelt, and our only no time to use an apothecary's scales burden are those levied by the local in determining the Nation's gratitude organization is effected. authorities for purely local purposes. toward its defenders. He appointed Germany wants a big navy, and in or- another superb soldier, Gen. Green B. der to get it must increase taxes. Some- Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, and a small tax on railway tickets, which has which a claimant could only be pen- that was so rigid that it became ma- party honors. Hostility to any concenments in newspapers and on posters. allowed to count all that went to make when age was making the hardships by under the clutch of a ring in Wash-The Comedy in the Eastern War tice was at once stopped and a more fest. They had searched the country Scare is the situation of Servia Servia just policy introduced. Order No. 164, is a small kingdom of 18,650 square which was so bitterly attacked by the obtain evidence; they had lived years of John B. Hood Camp, U. C. V., Austin,

> der act of June 27, 1890. That all claimants under the act of capacitate them for the performance of manual labor, rendering them unable of service origin, would be

Green B. Raum, Commissioner. Approved: Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary.

but every veteran will at once recognize its eminent rightfulness and justice. How bitter the feeling of the present Bryanites against this measure of right was is attested by the speed with which they reversed it upon attaining to power. They lacked the courage to abso-

lutely repeal the Act of June 27, 1896 but determined to reduce its benefits to the veterans by every art which a pettiforging lawyer could bring to bear to neutralize a law. Hoke Smith, one of Bryan's supporters in the South, and who will undoubtedly have much to say in the event of Bryan's election, issued the following order but a little over a month after Mr. Cleveland was inaugu-

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., May 27, 1893. To the Commissioner of Pensions. Sir: Order No. 164, signed "Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions," and

hereby revoked.

tions and rates of same in secondance with the provisions of Sec. 2 of the act of Congress approved June 27, 1890. a degree as to produce tability on a support. You will observe to earn a support, also that the rate of pension is fixed at not less than \$6 nor more than \$12 per month, proportioned to the degree

You will have an examination made to determine what pensions have bere-tofore been allowed under Sec. 2 of the act approved June 27, 1896, in disre-gard of the terms of said act, and in conflict with the ruling of this Depart-ment in the case of Charles T. Bennett, this day transmitted to you.

Respectfully, Hoke Smith, Secretary. This was speedfly followed by Order order read:

Order No. 226.

"have an examination made to determine what pensions have heretofore been allowed under Section 2 of the act approved June 27, 1890, in disregard of the terms of said act, and in stated to be seen at once. conflict with the ruling of this Department in the case of Charles T. Bennett," it is deemed necessary to organize a The following-named gentlemen are

Board, viz: Van Mater (Acting Chief), J. R. Van Mater (Acting Chief), Dennis Kerr, Charles M. Bryant, Thos. W. Dalton, Herbert W. Olmstead, Jo-seph Loughran, Thomas G. Randall, Henry H. Hough, Thomas H. Dawson, Dr. James K. Boude, Thomas De Loach, Thomas P. Randolph, John J. Freeland, Winfield F. Works, Wm. J. McDonald, Charles B. Heminway, Paul Kelso, John M. Williamson, William W. Van Loan,

Dr. Thomas D. Ingram, Dr. August N The duties of the Board of Revision shall be to draw from the admitted files, as rapidly as may be practicable, cases allowed under Sec. 2 of the act of June 27, 1899, and to determine whether the allowances are in accordance with law.

The Board will act under the imme-

diate supervision and direction of the Commissioner, who will give proper in-The Chief Clerk will see to it at once that proper accommodations are pro-vided for the Board, and will detail the necessary force of typewriters, file clerks and messengers as soon as an

William Lochren, Commissioner. for their old officers and comrades to and the action upon it of the Pension

ed all this and secured an allowance, impossible. They were dropped from adopted, says in part: the rolls by the ten thousand, and widows were reduced to the depth of distress by the stern withdrawal of their meager stipends. The crying injustices perpetrated by this Board of Re-Review became so manifest and intoler ing a pension a vested right and stopping the merciless and unjust inquisi-

warning of Servin's proposed fracts, and refused to let the cartridges pass. In this simple way Servin found herself corked up and obliged to simmer down by wast grace she could.

Not only this, Hoke Smith, Secretary the following be substituted for the following

with Secret Service men, who went-into every community to gather up the ma-licious neighborhood good pabout ev-ery veterant, character, his ability to

On the dates of the birth and death secure evidence to deny him a pension. tie are based. Those of Southern per They even assailed the character of the sons were added by the committee. files today Hold a repulsive lot of calumnies gleafled from vile neighborhood some of the examples, be stricken out, gossip, assailing the personal character and that of James S. Hogg, a former gossip, assailing the personal character and that of James S. Hogg, a former civil war, with all its horrors, threatens of the woman who had been true and faithful wives to veterans, had nursed that the name of Robert E. Lee be subtheir soldier husbands during their stituted for that of Rosa Bonheur. The

Compare all this with the magnificent be taken regarding the same, since agreement of the past four years under tation and criticism can do no good Roosevelt and Commissioner Warner, and will cause dissatisfaction where harmony should prevail." when the number of pension certificates asued has steadily increased from 89.054 to 328,678 in 1908. The average annual value of each pension has increased in the four years from \$124.84 to \$167.59. All this with a saving of \$500,000 a year in the administration of the Pension Bureau, an absolute cessation of Cleveland and Lochren's aggravating espionage upon the veterans and their widows, and sympathy and helpfulness taking the place of hateful suspicion, and goading disparagement.

To return to the text with which w began, we have but one lamp to guide our feet, which is that of experience, and we can only judge the future by

GUARANTEEING BANK DEPOSITS. Of all Mr. Bryan's political heresics, that of a National guarantee of bank deposits is far the most dangerous. It approved, "Cyrus Russey, Assistant is the rankest and most odious form of Secretary," of date Oct. 15, 1829, is imperialism, and in its ultimate conse-You will prepare, for approval of the quences is far worse than the worst Secretary, new rules and regulations tyranny of the Cesars. His proposition the proof of the right to pen- for Government ownership of the railroads meant the extinction of the States and a more than Russian concentration Your attention is directed to the fact of power in the hands of the Govern-that the disabilities which are pension-able under this section must be of a ment at Washington. His proposition for a Government guarantee of bank permanent character, incapacitating for a Government guarantee of bank the performance of manual labor to deposits goes even much farther than this, and would put every man and woman in the United States in the complete power of some Government officia or clerk in Washington. Anyone can see this upon a little reflection. If the Government is going to guarantee bank denosits it must have the follest knowledge at every moment concerning them how much money is in every bank and what is being done with it. It must have supervision of every loan, investment and use of the bank's money. It 2,008-horsepower producer gas engine. would be abourd to give a guarantee unless the Government had the closest kind so far constructed, and the result No. 226, which carried sorrow to tens and the most intimate knowledge of the of thousands of homes of veterans and deposits and the uses to which they with great interest. their widows and dependent ones. The were being put. It must have the right loan shall be made this or that invest. ment accepted, whether the money shall in coal. Mathematically stated, the To properly comply with the order of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and so on thru all the functions and

> Think of the tremendous danger of money. As its last result this despotism must be exercised by a little ring here in Washington, made up of the men to whose interest it is to control the money of the country, and to tighten or loosen as may sult their schemes and pur-

noses. The much-complained-of tyranny of Wall Street over the money of the country would be a light, silken restraint compared to this iron fetter. Wall Stree can only manipulate the money that happens to be in the New York banks, is greatly reduced and the gases threatand it has only a limited power over that. The guarantee of Government smokestacks the whole deck would be deposits would put every man's little free for gun play, and a gun could fire horde in a bank at the complete dis- all around the horizon. posal of the ring which would speedily form in Washington,

The proposal is so repugnant everything which has heretofore passed the coal capacity of the vessel and her for Democracy that it is astounding to range of action. have it come from a man claiming to be a Democrat. All of the great men in the earlier history of the Democracy were tormented by a fear of the destruction of our liberties by the growth of the money power. It was this fear der to get it must increase taxes. Some-body must pay for it, and it is interest-policy of general liberality was intro-Board did with thoroness and harsh-long bitter hostility to the United States ing to see in what directions the Gov- duced into the administration of the ness the odious work for which it was Bank, and his dread of such a despoternment looks for the desired revenue. Pension Burcau. One of the first constituted. Every pension granted ism was participated in to the fullest Two years ago the Government put a things was to abolish the unjust rule by was carefully gone over with a scrutiny extent by every Democrat whom the operated very unfavorably, as it stoned for one specific disability, and licious, to discover some reason for cuttration of the money power in the hands forth a tremendous its executive and this was carefully pared down to the ting down its allowances or stopping it of the Government or of any close ring effort to retain the fairs, much less at lowest limit that the Examining Sur- altogether. Men had struggled painful- has been from the first a cardinal prinfirst class. The the tax was quite small, geens could make. If a man had rheu- ly and anxiously to get upon the Pen- ciple of the Democracy. Nothing ever great numbers of people preferred to matism, heart disease, hernia and sevtravel second-class rather than pay the eral other ailments, all of which conment that measure of justice which had could possibly be so obnoxious to our set of some dire arch sort of some dire arch sort of some dire arch sort of some direction. Now another scheme will be tributed to disable him, only one of been promised them when they enlisted individual freedom and local self-govtried which does not look any more these could be selected and the mini and which they then sorely needed to ernment as this proposal to put all the favorable. It is to tax the advertise- mum for that given him. He was not aid them in the decline of their powers, money in every little community direct-

THE TEXAS TEXT BOOK SQUABBLE miles, or about half the size of Indiana. Democratic press all over the country, anxiety, awaiting the collection of proof Tex., had a warm time at its last meeting over the text, book question. Two Bureau, and now, after having complet-ed all this and secured an allowance, more than hinted that partisan politics bringing home to same communistic they were subjected to a harsh scrutiny played a large part, in the matter, with or and called to re-prove their cases at a the opponents of Gov. Campbell worktime when their witnesses were dead ing his connection with the matter overand the refurnishing of the evidence time. The majority report, which was

"We find that the trouble with som of them (the books) is that they were compiled from a sectional viewpoint, and contain sentiments at variance with our traditions and teachings, and, whill not particularly objectionable, they are clearly of a sectional coloring." Further, speaking of the Myers

Brooks arithmetic, the report says that page 217 "totally ignores any name from our section, and we suggest that the following be substituted for the

work, his personal dabits and so on, to of these men questions in the arithme

poor old widows, and the Pension Office The report recommended that the name of James G. Blaine, appearing in mortal filmesses and were now striving to report also took exceptions to Bushler's raise the families which had been left Grammar, which contained an extract This proceeding alone was from the speech of W. H. Seward, in mough to stamp the administration of which he said, "There is a higher law

agencies were brought to bear te assist the Pension Bureau in its work of dren of Texas or are being distributed, cruelty and defamation.

The minority report was more ultra It stated that a motion had been carried to substitute the names of Jeffer son Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewal Jackson and James S. Hope in place of four Nerthern characters, but this was unsatisfactory, since the minority did not wish the names of any Northern men to appear in connection with thos of the South. A resolution exonerating Gov. Campbell from all complicity was introduced, but this developed the animus of many members against the Chief Executive of Texas, and was finally withdrawn. A supplemental report was adented condemning Channing's History of the United States, one of the text book in the University, and a resolu tien was adopted providing for a com mittee to examine all the books used in the University of Texas. It looks as if the excitoment had passed its most flagrant stage and was now subsiding.

THE PRODUCER GAS ENGINE. The National Tribune has been from the first an advocate of the producer gas engine as the next great step in the development of "prime movers." The producer gas engine, which makes its own gas and explodes it, is a long sten in the way of economy in coal and reducing the gap between the source of power and the crank of the engine Robert Heywood Fernald, of the Geological Survey, is a strong advocate of the United States at once beginning experiments to introduce the produce gas engine into the Navy. The employment of this engine upon the water is no longer an experiment, as vessels are now running very successfully in Europe and America by this means of propulsion. One of the big steamship companies on the Great Lakes is about to build a freighter equipped with a This will be the biggest engine of its of the practical trial will be awaited

The producer gas engine use. In the first place is the economy energy expended on the crank must be In the steam engine four-fifths of this by the President, cashier and Board of at least is wasted between the boiler Directors of each bank. This is so plain and the crank by loss of heat thru the and obvious that it only needs to be chimney, radiation from the bollers pipes, cylinders, etc. The producer gas engine brings the crank very much such a despotism over every man's nearer the source of power, and reduce the loss between the two at least 50 per cent.

The absence of smoke renders the gas engine particularly desirable for fighting ships, the presence of which is the grip upon the people's pursestrings frequently detected by the columns of smoke pouring from their high chimneys. The chimneys themselves are marks to betray the presence and movements of a ship. These are very vulnerable to the enemy's fire, and when gaps are torn in them or they are knocked off the power of the ship en to suffecate the crew. With no

The gas producer engine takes up very much less space than the Dest steam engine, and this would increas

WATTERSON VS. WATTERSON.

The Washington Post Puts Wis Two Wt. terances as to Brynn in the Dendly Parallel Columns. (From the Washington, D. C., Post.) "I behold now "Men like Bryan

an almost repro- and agitators, rab conditions of 50 spellbinders; but no years ago. The Re- man would trust publican Party, them at the head grown corrupt and of an ordinary arregant, is putting business to manage power which it has the head of a great so much abused. If Nation. To elect it succeeds, it will him would mean cataclysm, making and social ruin, its exit the signal The fierce light for, it may be, a that beats upon a civil war. To that Presidential candiall its policies of date is bringing militarism, favorit- out the weaknesses ism and class dis- and absurdities of tinction have long Mr. Bryan's public been tending. I career with a ven-pray God that this geance. No matter may never come. under what guise The way to avert it he presents his

bringing home to our public men principles are our public men principles are their subordination ways apparent."—

Col. Heary Watteraon, in Louisville "If I were a Re- son, in Louisville publican, I should Courier - Journal vote for Bryan."— July 13 and Aug Col. Henry Watter- 26, 1896. 8. 1908.

respect for Col. Henry Watterson as a great journalist, but it cannot escape the conviction that he is more fortunate as a writer than as a speaker. The second thought of the sanctum serves him well in inducing him to avoid such deplorable utterances as that delivered at Louisville this week. His voice is

col. Watterson wrote with delibera-tion in 1896 when he denounced Mr. Bryan as an agitator whose election would mean "National and social ruin." the Pension Bureau with infamy. Not than the Constitution." After all, the he declared that Mr. Bryan's communis the Pension Bureau with infamy. Not than the Constitution." After all, the declared that Mr. Bryan's communistration only this, but all the other Departments report was rather conservative, and of the Government, the Post Office, the Attorney-General's Office and other agencies were brought to bear to assist the Pension Bureau in its work of dren of Texas or are being distributed, words have no resemblance to the written. words have no resemblance to the writ-en words which have made him re-sowned. If their author were unknown they would be mistaken for the utter-ances of an irresponsible agitator, who, in order to make his point, would not hesitate to stir up feelings that all men, Republicans and Democrats, North and South, wish to have laid forever.

> THE HOT SPRINGS HOSPITAL. Ergent Need of Greatly los

Editor National Tribune: The numper of ex-soldiers and ex-saflors who for treatment during the Winter has grown to such an extent as to make it either to formulate some neans of curtailment or to enlarge the apacity of the hospital.

In 1901 veteran patients were first dmitted. The following table shows the daily average of such patients since that date during the months of March and August, these months being selected because in March the season is at its hight, and the number of patients in the hospital is at the maximum, while in August the heat is the most intense and the number of patients is at the

Daily average of veteran patients in the hospital;

March .. 21 24 34 47 40 46 43 August .. 7 19 22 27 37 25 32

From this it will be seen that there a steadily increasing demand for ad-mission from this class of patients, that during the crowded portion of the past season their number was 60 per cent higher than the previous maximum, and that during August, when the numhigher than the previous low month

Until recently this institution has been little known among veterans, but this condition is rapidly changing. Each to his home becomes a center of dis-semination of information concerning Hot Springs, and the facilities for treat-ment offered by the Government to exsoldiers and ex-sailors, and before many months several other veterans from the same neighborhood apply for admis-sion. They are surprised to find that they can obtain board, lodging, baths, medicines, nursing and the professional services of medical officers of the Army for 40 cents por day. To most of them this is cheaper than staying at home.

of age, and each year will and a relatively larger proportion of them in nee of hospital treatment. ish-American War who come to the hospital as patients is also constantly increasing. It seems probable when the number of civil war patients dimin-

can and later campaigns.

This last Winter the hospital was full and overflowing, so that on several ocns veteran patients arriving from he North were obliged to wait several

days for vacancies.

The hospital has 122 beds. Of thes 14 are in private rooms and intended for sick officers and 108 are in four wards. One ward is occupied by soldiers and sailors now in the service of the United States and the other three

wards by veterans. Prospect of an Increase. There is every indication that the in-

crease in veteran applicants will continue even more rapidly than in the cants must be turned away.

If Congress sees fit to listen to the appeals of these weterans and should grant the appropriation to erect additional buildings, they can be readily cared for with marked benefit to their bealth and nearly every one proprinted. health, and nearly every one returned

At the same time the War Department would acquire possession of a fully equipped general hospital, centralthe Mississippi waterway improvement) and of sufficient size to be of consider-able value as a reserve hospital in time

cases suitable for prostatectomy and the radical cure of hernia, and not inrequently malignant growths are found the condition of whose possessors could be greatly ameliorated by operation. With a little encouragement a surgi-cal clinic could be developed among the patients of a 200-bed hospital that would keep two medical officers busy

continuously. The great advantage which the Army would derive from a proper enlarge-ment of this hospital consists in its thus obtaining a well-equipped, centrally lo-cated, healthfully situated reserve hospital for the use of the sick and wound-

ed in time of war.

The hospital should be increased to 366 beds. Immediately across the street is the Eastman Hotel, a five-story brick is open for only six weeks (part of February and March) each year. The rest of the year it is closed. It accommodates 750 guests. In case of war it could be leased by the Government and used as an annex to the hospital, from which it could be administered with case. This would give a reserve hospi-tal of over 1,000 beds.

A Wise Provision Provision for such institutions is along the same line as laying in field supplies and reserves of hospital equip-

in caring for the sick and wounded in 1898, when many were sent to civil hospitals and others furloughed and turned adrift because of lack of hospiecause of lack of hospital accommodations. If the Army can secure the benefit of

owning and controlling a 300-bed gen-eral hospital, which can be expanded at will into a 1,000-bed reserve hospital, it would seem well worthy of conideration.

If the Grand Army of the Republic

takes this up at the coming National Encampment, and pushes it as a matter of vital importance to their rapidly in-creasing number of sick and suffering members, it is highly probable that they

correctly. Cot. Watterson himself, in the state Encampment of the G. A. I the caim of his sanctum, has expressed satisfaction over the reconciliation of all the people. It is desply to be regretted that he should now, in a speech, fan the embers which have been dying out. We cannot believe that any old soldier will relish the suggestion that this country is facing such appalling conditions as those which pravailed 50 years ago. No man who went thru that struggle, on either side, desires to have old passions rekindled, nor can he be frightened into the apprehension that civil war, with all its horrors, threatens dier than a large, well-equipped mili-tary hospital, whose benefits could be always within the reach of not only ace or in war!

> erans have passed away. The Spanish-American War soldiers are already coming here in considerable numbers. mere and more each year. It is not un-likely that the Regular Army will be increased within

likely that the Regular Army will be increased within a few years. This, with the constantly growing Navy, will send a correspondingly greater number of patients here in years to come. Should the Arkansas delegation carry this matter before the National Encampment, it should be remembered that success can only be realized by making this a living issue and pushing it with vigor all along the line.

To enlarge and equip the hospital along the lines indicated would require half a million dollars, and this amount should be provided by a special appropriation separate and distinct from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army.

of the Army.
Plans for the enlargement of the hospital have been prepared, and will shortly be forwarded to the War Department in Washington, where they may be found in the office of either the Surgeon-General or the Quarte

General.

The Surgeon-General, thru the Quartermaster-General, will present a special bill to Congress at its ensuing session, asking for this appropriation. This has been positively decided upon. What has been positively decided upon. What is needed now is help from the veterans themselves.—J. M. Coffin, Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Hot Springs,

THE 49TH PA. The Correct Record of a Fighting Regi-

Editor National Tribune: The following is the correct statement as to the 49th Pa. of the First Brigade (Russell's), First Division (Wright's), Sixth Corps (Sedgwick's). I am the only one that has ever compiled a correct roster of our regiment:

Total killed and mortally wounded. 203

The companies were recruited in Miflin, Center, Chester, Huntingdon, Juniata and Snyder Counties Jan. 11, 1862. We were consolidated from 10 to four companies, but soon received five new companies. Four of these companies were substitutes and drafted men from different parts of Pennsylvania. The regiment arrived at Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1861, and Sept. 28, 1861, we were assigned to Hancock's Brigade, Wm. F. Smith's (Baldy) Division. Un-der its able Generals the brigade soon won distinction. At Williamsburg, Gar-nett's Hill and Golden's Farm, by lu brilliant and effective manuvers, !! gave much credit to our superb commander,

ing the enemy's works charge, capturing eight arms, four pieces of artillery and cals sons, earthworks and pontoon bridge. However fortunate the 48th may have been in previous battles, the Wilder-ness and Spotsylvania battles thinned 55 men. Spotsylvania, May 10, the 49th being one of the 12 selected regiments to assault, under Col. Upton, our loss was 67 killed, 171 wounded, eight pris-oners; total, 246, out of 474 who went into the charge. Again at the Bloody Angle, May 12, at close quarters 21 were killed and 27 wounded. At the Ope-quan or Winchester Sept. 19, 1854, our loss was 12 killed and 32 wounded. Gen. Russell was killed. The briga was the first to break thru the lin was the first to break thru the lines near Petersburg April 2, 1865, with but slight loss. Our last battle was at Sallor's Creek, Virginia, April 6, 1865. The 49th Pa.'s loss was 17 fulled, 32 wounded and one prisoner. We were also present at Yorktown, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, Va.; Crampton Gap and Antietam, Md.; Predericksburg and Salem Church, Va. Gettysburg Pa.: Locust Grave. Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Locust Mine Run, Cold Harbor, Weldo

road or Ream's Station, Va., with losses in nearly all these battles. Col. Fox gives our loss in killed and mortally wounded at Spotsylvania as 109, while it was but 88. He also gives our enrollment at 1,313, but our correct enrollment is 1,597. He also gives our total loss killed and mortally wounded and wounded at 726, while it was only 606 (not including the 19 who died in cretary, 49th Pa., Altoona, Pa.

They Ought to Have the Gun

Comrade Hiram Merchant, Co. K. 80th Ohio, writes from Angela, Ind., R. D. No. 2: "During the siege of Vicksburg. in the Summer of '63, my bunkmate, Samuel Walker, myself and others were an detail to assist the 12th Wis, Bat-tery build a fort for their rifle guns. We finished the fort about 3 o'clock at night. There was a rebel fort on the was a brass smoothbore gun that the 12th Wis, desired to knock out. Com-rade Walker and I desired to see them us, and when we swoke the sun was shining. We went up to the fort, and inquired of the boys why they did not shoot. They said they had, and had knocked the brass gun out at the third shot. Our division took charge of the prisoners, and I had a good opportunity to examine the rebel fort. I found 2 brass gun there knocked out of its trun-nions, its muzzle toward Vicksburg and a 10-pound r'ile ball in the muzzle. I was under the impression the 10-pound shell came from the 12th Wis. Battery. If there is any of that gun remaining I think the State of Wisconsin ought to have it donated to it." Fire of Six Brothers Survive

Comrade George F. Larrick, Box 114, R. 8, Cambridge, O., sends a clipping from a newspaper with nothing to indi-cate its date or place of publication, but the item is interesting. It states "Guernsey County" has five brothers, who "this morning" for the first time bellion, all sat at table together. There was an older brother in the service, but war, save one who suffered the brutali-ties of a Southern war prison. They are: P. T. Nichols, of Lore City, 176th